IDEAS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOL

Conference of Leading Workers of Indiana and Illinois Yesterday.

Free Interchange of Thought and Suggestion for Betterment of the Work—Not a Large Attendance.

The district conference of Sunday-school workers, under the auspices of the Indiana Sunday-school Union, was held yesterday morning, afternoon and night at the First Baptist Church. The representation extended largely over this State and Illinois, and the meeting was of a very interesting and instructive character, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Reynolds, superintendent of the organization for the International Sunday-school committee. The Rev. Wm. M. Bell, editor of the Indiana Sunday-school Union, presided.

Home and house visitations, as connected with the work, were discussed upon the theory that absent scholars should be looked after even more closely than new ones, and a number of plans were suggested for the regulation of the attendance. It was decided that Christmas entertainments, etc., should be conducted on the benevolent line, and contributors were not to expect a personal return for the amounts they gave for the Christmas cheer of the poor. A great many short speeches were made concerning the time of day Sunday-schools should be held. A diversity of opinion led to the conclusion that the expedience of the conditions and circumstances surrounding the members of the school should decide the time.

Dr. Taylor talked about the relation of Bible study to the power and usefulness of the Church. The mere translation of the holy text, without infusing the spirit of Christ into it, was comparatively worthless. All life should be compared by an accepted standard that should tend toward its elevation. The standard of Christ was the only one. The university extension lectures were called "fads," and were not the word of God when religious subjects were treated. They were discouraging institutions and should not be accepted on the Sabbath day instead of sermons.

Dr. Rondthaler explained the duties of Sunday-school teachers, and commented on the classification of scholars. Dr. Reynolds informed the conference that the only way to get competent teachers for the classes was to educate them in the work. To do this normal classes had been instituted all over the State of Illinois which had resulted desirably. Illinois Sunday-schools had more teachers than they needed, and the best teachers in the United States. The normal training class idea was indorsed by the entire conference.

The co-operation in Sunday-school work, as proposed in the international, State, district, county and township organizations, its benefits, objects and methods was discussed briefly by Dr. Haines. Professor Johnston, late of Lagrange, Mo., remarked on the growth of the work in that State, and as a resident of this city Dr. Haines claimed his services. Rev. J. A. Pollock, president of the Marion County Sunday-school Association, talked about the admission of children into the church at an early time of life. Some objections were urged to the ideas of many parents to the effect that a child should reach maturity before it could be converted.

Last night the Rev. William Reynolds made a strong argument for the work of the international union. There were but a few present. As Mr. Reynolds is one of the national organizers his knowledge of Sunday-school work in the United States was abundant. In this country, he said, were 140,000 evangelical Sunday-school superintendents, 1,200,000 teachers and 10,000,000 youths being instructed. Only two or three of these superintendents received pay for their work. "Superintendents of large Sunday-schools," said Mr. Reynolds, "must be paid in the future. It is only right that they should be when their work requires nearly all their time. If these teachers who do voluntary work were paid $1 per week it would take $60,000,000 a year to pay them, and all this labor is done free of charge. The great question that confronts Sunday-school workers of to-day is that of better teachers, and the only way to get them is to educate them. If the world is ever evangelized it must be through their agency, for you can't plant a Sunday-school anywhere but that in time a church grows out of it. There is no work spreading and progressing like Sunday-school work. We have drawn multitudes of Catholic children to us through it, and the Catholic Church is now driven to the institution of such a church auxiliary itself. All it requires to start a Sunday-school is a few Bibles and consecrated hearts. The question of successful Sunday-schools is of vital importance to this government. A few weeks before the last election I was talking to the editor of a powerful New York daily newspaper. He introduced me to a number of New York politicians of national fame in his office. They asked me about Illinois and the prospects in my State. I said the prospects were good—that we had thousands of Sunday-schools in Illinois. 'O but we were speaking politically!' they said, and I told them that I was speaking politically also. They saw the point, for they were politicians! If this country is saved from disaster, its morals must do the work! The cities, we all know, are governing us. Who has not found it out? Why did Illinois swing round in the last election as she did? I'll tell you why. It was because eight thousand saloons in Chicago, each of which controls no less than five votes, swung the State around. The same spectacle of moral depravity was presented by New York and Brooklyn.

"The churches of every denomination all over this land are working up to the influence of the Sunday-schools, and still there is not between the two institutions the desired co-operation. There is not any institution in the United States to-day increasing like the Sunday-school institution. Even the whisky men are following their plan of organization and are holding conventions. The whisky men of Peoria held one the other day, and on the next day the undertakers convened and organized. There never had been a church or Sunday-school in Hamilton county, Illinois, for fifty years until I organized one there in 1867. At that time the jail was full and over fifty people chained on the outside. Seven years after, five church steeples were seen in the county-seat, and not a saloon existed. No saloon has been there for twenty years. Shoals, Ind., never had a church or a Sunday-school in it." In conclusion Dr. Reynolds pleaded for that support from the people which the work of organization deserved on every hand.

Governor Chase spoke at some length, full of conviction and animation. The Governor could not remember when he had first attended Sunday-school, but owed his conversion to Christianity to the mother of one of his dearest friends. She had never lost an opportunity to talk to him religiously, and at last won him to the cause. He had learned from this experience the value of a determined personal effort, and recommended it to every earnest Sunday-school worker.

The Governor regretted that the opera-house held such a large crowd of people last night, while the Presbyterian Church, which was certainly, he said, the more wholesome place, yet held so few.

WILL IT PROVE MURDER?

Harry McCormick Held on the Charge of Attempting to Kill William Kimball.

About 7 o'clock last night detective Thornton arrested Harry McCormick and Thomas Foree for assault and battery with intent to kill William Kimball, a grocer residing at No. 378 West Second street. About 2 o'clock Sunday morning McCormick, Foree and Kimball met in Haberern's saloon, at the corner of West and First streets, and were drinking together. They left the saloon together, going out the back door, and what took place after that is only known by the story told by McCormick, which doesn't coincide with the circumstaces as developed by subsequent investigation. McCormick says that when they left the place and went into the yard in the rear of the saloon, Kimball subjected him to an indignity which he resented and warned him (Kimball) not to do so again; that thereupon the latter repeated the act and McCormick then struck him. He admits the striking but says that he struck him with his fist while the wounds inflicted show conclusively that the blow was struck with some blunt instrument. When the blow was struck Kimball fell upon the ground and did not move. McCormick then called Foree, who, it seems, had no hand in the difficulty, and they called Mike Haberern, the proprietor of the saloon, and carried the insensible man into the saloon and afterwards took him to his home. They left the house immediately and refused to give their names. Kimball has remained unconscious ever since he was taken home, about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and recognizes no one, not even his wife. In his delirium his mind seems to wander back to the time when he received his injury and he calls out at intervals "Go away," and "For God's sake don't kill me!" He also makes frequent allusion to "the ax by the well." His condition is very serious and but slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. His skull is fractured at the base of the brain and he has an ugly wound on the forehead. In addition to these wounds he was cut and bruised about the mouth as if he had been kicked. A girl by the name of Carrie Suder, who was employed as a domestic by Haberern's family, says that the saloon floor was covered with blood after the affair and that she washed it up because it made her sick. When it was reported that Kimball was dead the girl said that from the appearance of the saloon floor he must have bled to death. Late last night it was said that the girl had quit working for Haberern and could not be found.

McCormick, who is held for the assault, is a gas-fitter in the employ of Cahill, the plumber, on Seventh street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND—SOTHERN IN "CAPT. LETTARBLAIR."

Before the curtain rose at the Grand last night the large audience had that expectant air which anticipates the realization of a coming enjoyment, and it was not disappointed. In these days of sensational dramas and slovenly performances it is a relief to see a bright, clean play acted in an intelligent, artistic manner, and this is what the audience saw last night. It saw Mr. E. H. Sothern, one of the most promising of the younger school of actors now on the stage, with good support, in a clever new play, well mounted and acted. "Captain Lettarblair" is not a great play, judged by the Shakspearian or classic standard, but it is an enjoyable one. The plot is original and skillfully developed, the leading characters are sharply drawn and the lines are bright and at times witty. The literary workmanship of the play is decidedly above the average, and the author, Miss Merrington, of New York, deserves to be congratulated on its success. An outline of the plot has already appeared in the Journal, and need not be repeated. The leading character is, of course, taken by Mr. Sothern. It is an interesting one, and Mr. Sothern enters into it fully. Captain Lettarblair is young, handsome, brave, ardent, impulsive and genial, an Irish soldier and gentleman who loves life and his sweetheart, but values honor above everything else. He is an ideal lover, and would do anything to win his sweetheart except a mean or dishonorable act. Of course he wins her at last without doing anything of the kind, though his enemies try hard to bring him under suspicion. He has the readiness of speech and fascination of manner which are supposed to belong to the typical Irish gentleman, and Mr. Sothern expresses these in a very pleasing way. In short, he conceives the character accurately, and acts it well. As already stated, the support is very good. The character of Fanny Hadden is an attractive one, but it does not give Miss Virginia Harned a fine opportunity to show to the best advantage. Although she makes the most of the character, she gives one the impression that she is equal to a much stronger one. All the other parts were well taken, the company, as a whole, being strong and well balanced. "Captain Lettarblair" is a delightful comedy, and is presented in an admirable manner. It will be given this afternoon and evening.

DIGBY BELL IN "JUPITER."

"Jupiter," which Digby Bell will bring to the Grand Opera-house to-morrow night, has the credit from the Eastern press of being musically better than any of the previous comic operas with farcical tendencies. Julian Edwards, the composer, is responsible for a number of works of considerable magnitude in England although "Jupiter" is his first entire work in this country. In its musical construction he has brought to his aid his excellent constructive abilities for tuneful ensembles, beautiful trios, duets and solos and a musicianly touch that has created in "Jupiter" a work of much merit. Of the book of "Jupiter" it is sufficient to say that it is the work of Harry B. Smith, whose many successes have made him a prominent name among the writers of librettos in America. Of the many pieces that Mr. Smith has written not one has failed, which is probably accounted for by the fact that to an unctuous plot, Mr. Smith weaves a web of funny situations and clever and interesting dialogue. There is already a good advance sale for "Jupiter."

GERMAN DRAMA.

Lovers of German drama will have an opportunity to witness an excellent performance at the English Opera-house to-morrow night. The company is the German Theater Company, of Cincinnati, well known as the best in the West, and one of the best in the country. The bill to-morrow night will be a double one, opening with a strong drama entitled, "She is Insane," introducing the German tragedian, Mr. Maurice Morrison, to be followed by Von Pohl's laughable comedy, "Die Schul Reiderin." The entire performance will b in German.

EMPIRE THEATER.

To-night, at the Empire, Jim Johnson, the colored pugilist, will tackle Nelson for three rounds, and Kid Henderson will try a bout with Jack McAuliffe. To-morrow night Friday Clark will try his luck with Nelson.

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LEFT ON THE DOOR-STEP.

A Young Babe Deserted by Its Mother, but It Finds a Friend.

About 8 o'clock last night a telephone message was received at the police station asking that some one be sent to the residence of Thomas McAllister, No. 26 Bicking street, to remove a child that had been left upon the door-step. The patrol-wagon was sent to the house, and Matron Buchanan went with the wagon to take charge of the child. When they arrived at the house they found Mrs. McAllister with the babe folded in her arms, cooing to it with a motherly tenderness. Mr. McAllister told the matron that was the child, but when she offered to take it Mrs. McAllister refused to let it go.

"Take that child away from here," Mr. McAllister ordered.

"No you shan't; I'm going to keep it," and Mrs. McAllister hugged the child a little closer to her bosom. And the child wasn't taken away simply because Mrs. McAllister would not hear to it.

About 7 o'clock Mr. McAllister was alone in the house when some one knocked at the door. When he opened it he saw upon the step a basket containing the child, a boy not more than forty-eight hours old. The child was cleanly and neatly dressed in plain white baby clothes. Mrs. McAllister says she will not part with it.

THE DE LESSEPS FAMILY.

The Madame Is Pious and Eccentric and Both Are Extravagant.

Paris Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

The Comtess de Lesseps, who is showing so much activity in the defense of her aged husband, just criminally indicted for fraud in connection with the Panama canal enterprise, is considerably the junior of "Le Grand Francais." She enjoys the reputation of being the most pious and, at the same time, most decollete woman in Paris. She seeks to atone for the shortness of her dresses above the waist by the length and fervor of her devotions. Her manners are both extravagant and eccentric and of a character to startle even the boldest. This may possibly be accounted for by the peculiar mixture of English and creole blood which she has in her veins. She was a governess in the country-house where her present husband was staying on a visit at the time when she made his acquaintance, and she makes no secret of the fact that it was she, and not he, who at the time played the role of suitor. He was over sixty-five then, and she fully forty years his junior.

Ever susceptible to feminine influence, the Comte de Lesseps was, much to the disgust of his two grown-up sons, Charles and Victor, easily captivated by her impulsive ways, her Creole abandon and her freedom of language. Although far from possessing the matchless beauty of the Comtesse de Castiglione, whose deficiencies of costumes were on one memorable occasion at the Tuileries excused by Madame Rouher on the ground that "la Comtesse a tout si bean." Madame De Lesseps is equally airy in her notions as to the precise amount of dress required by conventionality, and I may even add, decency; and her appearance has frequently given great offense in the Parisian salons, and also at the operas, especially on one memorable occasion.

Although I am perfectly convinced that old De Lesseps has been guilty of no personal dishonesty in connection with the Panama canal enterprise, yet his extravagance, both as an administrator of the funds of the company and as a private individual, have been beyond all conception. Carried away altogether by the grandeur of his ideas he lost all notion of the value of money, which flowed like water through his hands. Innumerable are the stories current in Egypt concerning the lavish nature of the expenditures of the De Lesseps during their winter sojourns there, while their house at Paris used to be run, when I knew it, in the most extravagant and I might add, bohemian fashion. There was always something not quite correct and bad form, in its tone, and one of the most extraordinary features of the Countess's receptions to the oi polloi of the gay metropolis, was when her old husband would stand by her side at the door to welcome the guests, and imprint a kiss on the cheek of every pretty woman or girl who entered.

MISS REHAN MAY BE PLATED.

An Heroic Statue of Solid Silver Said to Be a Mechanical Impossibility.

New York Recorder.

Has it ever occurred to the people who are so deeply interested in the proposed silver statue of the Goddess of Justice which is to adorn the Montana building at the world's fair that the statue will never have an existence except on paper? If it has not it is time it had, for no life size—much less a heroic size—statue of Ada Rehan, or any of the other ladies connected with the discussion, can be cast on solid silver.

The Recorder is in position to speak authoritatively on this subject. The Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, Mass., has been trying to cast the statuettes of the sailor Riggin, who was murdered in Valparaiso, Chili, for nearly a year, and has only succeeded in that time in making one perfect statuette, twenty-eight inches high, of solid silver.

The Ames company is one of the oldest and best equipped for such work in this country. The company was selected to cast the Riggin statuettes because it was believed by competent authority to be better prepared to do such difficult work than any other establishment. The resources and the embodiment of skill gained from years of experience by the company were concentrated upon the work.

Failure followed failure, and for a time it was doubtful if the twenty-eight-inch statuettes could really be cast of solid silver. Finally, as stated, one perfect figure was secured, and now the other two are assured, but it is evident that the limit in the present stage of the art has been reached with the Riggin statuettes.

That solid silver statues eight feet high, as the Montana Goddess is to be, can be cast, is not even open to argument. It is settled beyond a doubt by the work on the Riggin statuettes. The model for the Montana Goddess is not yet completed, and yet it is expected that the statue will be ready to mount on the building which it is to adorn in three or four months.

The controversy as to who was invited to be the model should be suspended while the fate of the enterprise and the enterprising contractors is discussed. In the light of present experience, it is evident that if the Montana building is adorned with a statue it must be of some baser metal than silver. The statue can be only a silver-plated affair at best.

A $50,000,000 TUNNEL.

A Plan of Vast Proportions for Uniting the English, Scotch and Irish Railways.

Philadelphia Record.

The new president of the British Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Harrison Hayter, in his address at the opening of the session in London a few evenings ago, made reference to a great tunnel scheme, which, he said, had already received considerable attention and was likely to receive more, namely, the uniting of the English and Scotch railways with those of Ireland. The subject had recently been revived by Mr. James Barton, who had invited Mr. Hawkshaw and himself (the president) to join in studying the question. Several routes crossing the north channel between Wigtownshire and the Irish coast had at different times been suggested. Where (excepting at the Mull of Cantyre) the channel is the narrowest, the distance from the Scotch coast to the Irish coast is, within a mile or two, the same as between the English and French coasts where the English channel tunnel would, if constructed, be located. Some of the proposed routes, however, between Scotland and Ireland would cross what is named in the admiralty chart "Beaufort's Dyke," which is a ravine in the sea-bed running nearly parallel to the coast of Scotland at a distance of about six miles from it. It is as much as three miles wide at places, and has a maximum depth of water of nine hundred feet. The project of Mr. Barton and his (the president's) firm was for a tunnel passing round the northern end of the dyke, where there is a maximum depth of five hundred feet.

Mr. Hayter computed the cost of the Irish tunnel at about £50,000,000. It is also calculated that the English channel tunnel will cost $50,000,000.

No Trouble Then.

Philadelphia Times.

If it were a generally accepted theory that our public schools were solely designed as training schools for citizens and not as nurseries for tradesmen or the professions nor to teach the tenets of any form of religion, there would be little room for the disputes of the religious sects about the division of the school funds and less danger that any sect would seek or secure any control over schools or school moneys. Jews, Catholics, Protestants and pagans are alike interested in securing for this country an intelligent, patriotic, country-loving class of citizens.

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MORE HOLMANESQUE REFORM.

His Amendments to the Printing Bill Not in the Line of Economy.

New York Advertiser.

William S. Holman, of Indiana, while posing for nearly half a century as the watchdog of the treasury, has been, in point of fact, "a bill of expense." His opposition to the measure relating to the engineers' force in the navy is a fair sample of his obstructive and at the same time expensive methods. Mr. Holman is an economist without large intelligence. It pleases him to save a dollar, though it may ultimately cost the people $10 to do it. His hostility to the navy leads him to make himself more ridiculous in this matter than he ordinarily is.

Mr. Holman also brought a remarkable policy to bear on the printing bill, with excellent prospects of perpetuating an annual waste of $300,000. The bill which he sought to defeat by a recommittal was framed by the joint committee on printing after a careful investigation ordered by Congress. It was passed by the Senate without opposition, and the need of the reform which it contemplates is manifest. There is at present a needless and wanton waste in the printing, binding and distribution of public documents—a waste that has been going on for some years and was particularly outrageous during Mr. Cleveland's administration. The purpose of the Senate measure is to remedy this as far as possible, and no argument was presented to show that it will not bring about the end sought, at least to the extent of $300,000 a year. After one or two Holman amendments the bill was passed by the House yesterday.

The Indiana statesman's opposition to the bill is easily accounted for. Public documents and seeds and the distribution of patronage constitute the mainspring of his strength. There is a legend that public documents are so plentiful in this gentleman's district "that his constituents can use them for kindling," and, therefore, when he needs the support of these constituents he can ask for it with some confidence.

It would have been a misfortune if this bill had been defeated, although such defeat might have caused a dearth of patent office reports and garden seeds in the Holman district and consequently a political revolution in that ancient and fish-like Democratic stronghold.

NEW CHOLERA CURE.

Periodate of Iron Used with Success in Severe Cases.

Philadelphia Record.

The experiments now being made with crystals of periodate and periodate of iron for the treatment of cholera cases in the barracks of Hamburg have resulted, according to the London Times, in a remarkable falling off in the death rate at those barracks, as compared with other hospitals in that city. Dr. Weaver, who was the first to use the periodates, claims that this method is simply an application of the principles of sanitation to the body, and that it is at once preventive and curative as a system of physical disinfection and cleansing. The periodate appears to kill the disease germs instantly, yet it is perfectly harmless to the human system, even when introduced in large quantities.

The periodate of iron has been used in cases in which an unusually strong nerve or heart stimulant has been deemed necessary, or for severe neuralgic symptoms. The powdered crystals have been used to disinfect the alimentary canal, and as a water solution to wash out the stomach in cases of severe vomiting. They have been employed also for transfusion under the skin, or into a vein in order to restore suspended circulation of the blood. In a case of collapse the patient has been given draughts of periodate sufficient to restore the pulse and cause the heart beats to return.

Many of the cases treated recently were of a most violent type; but the hospital records have shown that seventy out of every hundred of the worst cases were saved, and that of the patients received and treated in the early stages of disease ninety-five in each hundred were cured. All of the results show that the drug is a disinfectant of a most powerful character. Whether it may be a preventive as well as a cure has not as yet been clearly demonstrated.

The Pleasures of Aristocracy.

Harper's Weekly.

There is a painful seriousness about the pleasures of the American aristocrat that makes her (for it is generally the woman who rules in these matters) a most interesting, nay, entertaining, subject for the social philosopher. She must seek her comrades, for example, not so much among those whom she likes as among those whom she must like, and she must devote herself to amusement with all the ardor of her soul and all the vigor of her body. In the countries where an aristocrat is born, not made, the members of the select body have certain public and useful functions, and the world is interested in their play, because that is part of the public ceremonies; but in this happy Republic, where all are equal, the people whose social affairs are chronicled in the press are thus talked about simply because they play, and insist upon believing that the public is quite as much interested in their balls as in the graver affairs of state, and that it is much more of an honor to wear the tab of one of their coteries than to win a seat in the national legislature.

They take themselves very seriously, and they are partly right. At all events, they do the rest of the world very little harm, and occasionally, no doubt, have a good time. Certainly they ought to have—they try hard enough. And we all know that the active and persistent funny man will sometimes make a real joke.

Electricity and Street Railways.

Philadelphia Press.

The financial editor of the New York Independent, after an examination of the average first cost running expenses and receipts of twenty-two trolley, forty-five horse and ten cable railways, finds that the advantage in cheapness in favor of the trolley is great enough to allow a horse railroad which is just paying expenses to be converted into a trolley and earn $350 more a mile annually in clear profit above the expenses of changing. By such a change a horse railway which barely makes both ends meet can be converted into a dividend-paying company by dropping its horses and adopting the trolley without running more cars or carrying more passengers. But the increased speed of the trolley generally secures for the road an increased passenger traffic, which can be accommodated by additional cars without a proportional increase in the running expenses of the road. All this makes irresistible financial arguments for the trolley.

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BOOKS OF THE TIME.

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One of the best of the many good things that appeared originally in the old Putnam's Magazine was "Prue and I," by the late George William Curtis. This gifted and delightful author never wrote anything that was not good, and "Prue and I" is one of the best things he ever wrote. It would be impossible to convey an idea of its charming qualities of sentiment and style. It must be read to be appreciated. It is old enough now to be new, and Harper & Brothers have brought out a new edition of it in elegant style. Printed on heavy calendered paper, handsomely illustrated, with wide margins, gilt top and ornamental cover it is well suited for a holiday gift book.

"Women of the World, with a Search-light of Epigram," by Mrs. A. L. Craig, is a book on a curious plan. It contains the names of several hundred famous women arranged in chronological order, from ancient times to the present, with an epigrammatic quotation from some author supposed to be appropriate to each name. In some instances the connection between the person and the quotation seems far fetched, but all the quotations are bright. The book shows considerable research and labor of compilation. The number of authors drawn upon is about two hundred. Cloth, white and gold. Baltimore: Cushing & Co.

In "The Nature and Elements of Poetry," by E. C. Stedman, we have a poet's ideas as to the true nature, functions and quality of poetry. The work is really a disquisition on the true and the beautiful, and the gift of appreciating and the art of expressing them. The contents of the volume consist of a series of lectures delivered in 1891, in the lecture course of Johns Hopkins University. They show fine critical powers, keen analysis and a thorough appreciation of the elements of poetry. The work is published in attractive form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, $1.50.

The story of the three Vassar girls, by Elizabeth W. Champney, is continued this year in a volume entitled "Three Vassar Girls in the Holy Land." It embodies an interesting story, interwoven with bits of Eastern life, historic incidents and accounts of travel from Egypt and the mouth of the Nile through Palestine to Jerusalem, combining one of those thoroughly instructive and entertaining volumes of travel and history for which the author is noted. Illustrated and handsomely bound. Illuminated board covers, $1.50. Estes & Lauriat.

"Almost Fourteen," by Mortimer A. Warren, is designated as "a book designed as a gift from parents to their sons and daughters, after those sons and daughters have passed the age of seven, and before they have reached the age of fourteen." The book is earnest, thoughtful and instructive, and treats plainly of some things which young people ought to know about. It abounds with good advice which it would be well if every boy and girl would heed and follow. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Young readers of the St. Nicholas Magazine will remember the story called "Elfie's Visit to Cloudland and the Moon," by Frances Vescelius and E. G. Austen. It is a fairy story and is now published in book form, with all the original and dainty illustrations, nearly one hundred in number, which appeared in the magazine. The volume will be a welcome visitor to many a little one on Christmas day. It is printed in a large flat quarto, bound in cloth with a unique and appropriate design on the cover. Price, $1.25.

Persons who wish to be informed concerning the points of interest in and around New York, including the growth of its suburbs and historical incidents connected with them, will find the subject fully and pleasantly set forth in a work entitled "A Tour Around New York," by John F. Mines ("Felix Oldboy.") The interest of the work is chiefly local, but this is very well sustained. The author shows a thorough knowledge of old New York as well as new New York. Copiously illustrated. Harper & Brothers.

Those who enjoy reading of English school life will enjoy "The Boys of Mirthfield Academy," by L. H. Francis. It deals with the trials and tribulations of a new boy at school, his sports and pastimes, and is illustrated with numerous original drawings by well-known English illustrators. It is a book in which even boys of a larger growth will find themselves interested, as it takes them back to school-boy days. Illustrated. Illuminated covers, $1.25. Estes & Lauriat.

Three lectures, by Fanny Morris Smith, on the evolution and construction of the piano, are issued by the DeVinne Press, New York, in attractive form under the title, "A Noble Art." The lectures were delivered before piano students, and the author believes that all such students will be benefited in the practice of their art by a thorough understanding of the nature, structure and history of the instrument before which they pass so much time.

"Along New England Roads," by Rev. W. C. Prime, is a compilation of letters originally published in a daily newspaper. They are descriptive of New England life and scenery as found along some of its pleasant country drives and in places not reached by the ordinary tourist. The author (well known as "Irenæus") has a pleasant style, and these sketches are redolent of New England atmosphere. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Lucy Larcom, one of the sweetest verse writers of the day, publishes a new volume of poems entitled "At the Beautiful Gate, and Other Songs of Faith." The poems, which are numerous and short, are all of a religious or devotional cast. Many of them could be set to music and sung as church hymns. Some have been printed before, while others are now printed for the first time. Cloth, $1. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Number 10 of the Fiction, Fact and Fancy series, published by Charles L. Webster & Co., New York, is a volume by that genial story writer, Mr. Richard Malcolm Johnston, entitled, "Mr. Billy Downs and His Likes." It contains six short stories, some of which have been published in periodicals of the day. The one entitled "Two Administrations" is well known. Illuminated cloth, 75 cents.

Two of Mr. Henry James's stories, "Daisy Miller" and "An International Episode," are published together, by Harper & Brothers, in very handsome style. The two stories, which are well known to novel-traders, make a good-sized volume, and the publishers have made it a very attractive one in point of paper, typography and binding. It is profusely illustrated from drawings by McVicker.

"More Good Times at Hackmatack," by Mary P. Wells Smith, is a sequel to "Jolly Good Times at Hackmatack" by the same author. It is a story of child-life in one of the hill towns of western Massachusetts fifty years ago, as illustrated in the experience of Parson Strong's children and their friends. It is a faithful description of that kind of life. Cloth, $1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish a volume of stories by Jane G. Austin, entitled "David Alden's Daughter and Other Stories of Colonial Times." The author has made a study of colonial history, and her stories, which deal mainly with that period, are deservedly popular. This volume contains twelve stories, most of which have been published in different magazines. Cloth, $1.25.

"The Story of Juliette," by Beatrice Washington, is a fairy story, the scene of which is laid in France. It is a child's romance, quite different from the average American story, and is told in a simple and beautiful style. Cloth, $1. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"Barbara Fritchie, a Study," by Caroline H. Dall, is an exhaustive essay concerning the subject of Whittier's poem. It discusses the ancestry of Barbara Fritchie, her character and personality, and sifts the rumors and facts on which the poem bearing her name is founded. Cloth, $1. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"Rhymes and Ballads for Girls and Boys," by Susan Coolidge, is a collection of verses specially adapted for young readers. While intended for children, they are not childish, but good poetry and worth memorizing. The book is copiously illustrated and published in handsome style suitable for a holiday gift. Ornamental cloth, $1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"Baby John," by the author of "Miss Tooey's Mission," is a pretty story of a mill-master who married one of his factory-girls, and who, after ceasing to care for her, was brought back to love her by a baby. There is not much to the story, but it is well told. Stiff covers, 50 cents. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A good story for young people is "Dear," by the author of "Laddie," etc. The author has written a number of popular juvenile stories, but for some reason persists in concealing her or his name. "Dear" is published in uniform style with the author's other works. Cloth, $1. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A. G. Plympton, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy," publishes a new story for children entitled "The Little Sister of Wilfred." It is a bright and clever story. Illustrated by the author. Ornamental cloth, $1. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Among artistic holiday publications is a dainty calendar, "All Around the Year," from Lee & Shepard, Boston. It is from new designs by Pauline Sunler, and is printed in delicate colors on heavy card-board.

Harper & Brothers continue their edition of William Black's novels with "Macleod of Dare," this volume being published in uniform style with preceding ones.

Books Received.

"A Family Likeness," a novel, by B. M. Croker. Published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Paper covers, 50 cents.

"The Missing Man," a novel, by Mary R. P. Hatch. Paper, 50 cents. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

From G. W. Dillingham, 33 West Twenty-third street, New York: "Wedded and Unwedded," a novel, by Julia H. Gatewood, paper covers, 50 cents; "Renan's Life of Jesus," paper covers, 50 cents; "Virginia Randall," a novel, by Richard B. Kimball, paper, 25 cents; "The Burglar's Fate," a novel, by Allan Pinkerton, paper, 25 cents.

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